

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One year, \$3.00  
Six months, \$1.80  
Three months, \$1.00  
Single copy, 1 centPublished Every Week-Day Afternoon by  
THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.  
Frank E. Langley, Publisher

President Wilson could do far worse than to invite ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft into the conference with our allies.

We trust that Count Tarnowski, the man appointed by Austria to be ambassador to the United States, enjoyed a pleasant vacation during his brief stay in Washington.

The Cologne Volkszeitung having declared that the submarine cure has not been invented, it is up to the entente allies to do the alternative, which is to kill the submarines.

That offering of \$200,000,000 war loan certificates was but a single bite. The entire \$7,000,000,000 will constitute a full meal. The country should get its digestive apparatus in good working order.

It is part of Prussian diplomacy to seem to be afraid to incur further American anger. The lack of attack on American shipping does not indicate any diminution of hostility in Berlin toward the United States government.

One of the best developments following the action of the United States in declaring a state of war with Germany is the growing spirit of co-operation among the nations of the new world. North and South America are coming together in spirit rapidly. More toward that end has been done in a few months than would be possible after years of so-called A. B. C. conferences.

The loss of 33,000 prisoners in two weeks must mean a total of 200,000 casualties in that time altogether. The shortening of that Hindenburg line was imperatively needed, it now seems, to supply the deficiency incident to the British and French offensives. The German defense would have been spread out rather thin on the old front had Von Hindenburg submitted to attack there.

It may not be very spectacular work, but our national guardians are performing a real duty in guarding our railroad bridges and other valuable property.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Is it reasonable to infer, therefore, that there was no guard over the bridge at Middlebury under which a stick of dynamite was found? If there wasn't a guard there should have been. And if there was a detail, what was the guard doing?

Representative Frank L. Greene of the first district in Vermont stands for selective conscription for the United States army. Representative Greene is right, we believe. In the present crisis it would not be possible to raise an army of one million men by the volunteer system. If the United States were to be invaded it would not take long to raise three millions of men by voluntary enlistment; but there is no immediate danger of such an invasion. The country is, therefore, in a state of apathy and cannot be roused to activity by a system which merely invites a man to come forward and join the colors.

There is a bare possibility that the German submarine reported on the American side of the Atlantic ocean was out on a mission to destroy the ship bearing Balfour and his colleagues to the United States. Lord Kitchener died while on a similar mission to Russia, and it has not been definitely decided whether the agency of his death was a submarine's torpedo or a mine. In addition to the positive statements of American naval men that a German submarine fired a torpedo at the destroyer Smith at a point 100 miles south of New York harbor, are statements of incoming ships of a submarine seen in mid-Atlantic. There is reason to believe that the Germans were seeking to get Balfour, just as some missile got Kitchener. Happily that purpose, if such there was, failed and Balfour has arrived to carry out his most important mission. Meanwhile the United States navy would do well to continue its search for German submarines on the American side of the Atlantic ocean, thrusting aside the assertion coming from Berlin that German submarines are not "yet" in American waters.

## THE BALFOUR CONFERENCE.

The presence of Arthur James Balfour, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the United States on a mission of conference with the government at Washington means the crystallizing of the purpose of the United States to defeat the German government. As the result of this conference with Balfour, the part that the United States is to play in the further prosecution of the war against the central powers will be definitely decided upon; and it goes without saying that a heavy burden will be laid upon the United States because of the fact that the nation is immensely rich and because its resources have not been drained as have those of the entente nations. We are thus brought to a realization of what our entry into the world war means. Balfour's presence brings the realization. And it is very essential that he and his colleagues should come to Washington. Up to the present time there has been but a hazy notion of what

the United States would be called upon to do as an active participant in this war. We as a nation are in but the primary class of modern war making; and we are to sit at the feet of a nation which has learned its lesson only through most trying experience. If any nation is in a position to know our situation and to tell us what to do it is Great Britain, and, of course, the secretary of state for foreign affairs of that nation is the person to give us that instruction. Although we are the richest nation on earth and, moreover, a nation with a proud history, we must enter the war as a humble beginner.

## VON HINDENBURG PUT TO THE TEST.

The test of the Hindenburg popularity and prestige among the German people has come. Instead of the head of the nation appealing to the people to submit to the reduction of the bread allotment and to other deprivations, it is the head of the army, Von Hindenburg, who is called upon by that monarch to save off the rising tide of anger among the people who have long since been wondering what the war was all about. So Von Hindenburg takes his pen in hand and indites a message to the German people, telling them that it is "inexcusable" that they should want enough to eat and that they should gladly starve themselves in order that the Hohenzollern regime might maintain its arrogant position in the world, as well as over them. In that message Von Hindenburg talked directly against human nature, against the very foundation of existence. Why should we suffer, the German people may say, that an emperor who claims to rule us by divine right should live in comparative luxury and, meanwhile, kill off hundreds of thousands of us? And it is a reasonable question, too. By what right are a people who ought to be sovereign in their own right kept in virtual bondage, held as mere vassals, ordered into the cannon's mouth without open objection? It is not the lot of a free people; and all the people of the world ought to be free and permitted to enjoy self-government. There are undoubted indications that the German people are growing in the belief that they were not destined to be vassals of a so-called royal personage and that they have just as much right to be free and independent as are the people of the United States or France or any other democracy of the well-ordered sort. Becoming cognizant of that growing sentiment among his "subjects," Emperor William has called out the popular idol of the day in Germany to stem the tide, to tell the people that they ought to suffer that their ruler might remain in arrogant luxury and security. Meanwhile strikes and discontent spread through Germany, much after the fashion of the movement in Russia. The test of the Von Hindenburg prestige is at hand. Will it be able to stay the tide?

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Patriotic Waterbury.

Waterbury's war record in the Civil war was equal to that of any city or town in Vermont. If war conditions reach the stage where it is necessary to have more military companies organized you will find that the old time war spirit will be revived in our midst and that the young men of this community will respond cheerfully and it will not be necessary to draft men from this town into service.—Waterbury Record.

## Military Parochialism.

Party lines are wholly disappearing in Congress in connection with the army bill, and this development perhaps cannot be deplored. It now appears that Mr. Kahn of California, the ranking Republican member of the House military affairs committee, will lead the administration forces and that Chairman Bent of Alabama will attempt to put through the measure amended in opposition to the administration's wishes. Inasmuch as Republicans and Democrats are nearly equal in numbers in the House this temporary shift in the administration leadership on the floor affords no positive indication of the fate of the army bill.

The amendments insisted upon by the majority of the House committee evade the responsibility for raising the new army of 500,000 on either the voluntary or the conscription principle, by authorizing the president to raise it by selective conscription if he decides that it cannot be "effectually raised and maintained under the call for volunteers." The president ought not to be saddled by Congress with any such burden of choice, in view of the power Congress possesses under the constitution to determine the policy at large. At the same time, Congress ought to allow itself, in the present emergency, to be guided by the government's military experts.

An unwelcome feature of the amendments to the bill, adopted in the committee, is the provision that volunteer forces, apportioned among the states, shall be recruited in "local units," so far as practicable. This would in effect force upon the federal government local volunteer units whose companies would be officered usually by men drawn from the units themselves and it would perpetuate in the nation's military system parochialism which state sovereignty and political pull have permitted to flourish in all our former wars.—Springfield Republican.

## "The Strongest Battalions."

In the peace-at-any-price talk, one of the most taking arguments rests on the nature of war as an appeal to force. What can war prove, asks the pacifist, what did war ever prove, except that the victor was the stronger?

Of course, war is violence; it is no affair of soft clothing and kings' palaces. Yet war is but seldom a matter of force alone. Nine times in ten it proves far more than that the victor was the abler fighter.

When the Belgians, springing to arms against the German advance, were pushed back across their own hills and valleys as fog before a slow wind, was there nothing proved but that the Germans had more men, more guns, more

training? When Germany comes again to her better self, how bitterly she will wish that nothing more than that had been proved! And as the future writes the story of Belgium, through untold generations, how the Belgians themselves and the real men and women in every small nation will steel their courage with what little Belgium proved in the very hour of her violation! "Providence," said Napoleon, "is always on the side of the last reserve." He was right—if Providence knows no higher principle than of shock and counter shock. But history a hundred times has proved Napoleon wrong. The true superiority in war is moral. The power outside ourselves working for righteousness may or may not be "on the side of the stronger battalions"; but the strongest battalions of all—if history has any lesson—are those on that side.—Boston Herald.

## Selective Draft.

President Wilson's letter to Representative Helvering of Kansas puts into few words the whole pith of the selective draft plan for raising the great armies we need besides the regular establishment and the national guard.

The basic idea is the universality of responsibility. Every citizen of the United States owes his services to the United States. It is a direct and personal obligation. It is unlimited. It is not transferable. It is not a matter of patriotic sentiment, but of fundamental duty.

This duty may be performed, however, in a variety of ways. The thoroughly trained farmer, an expert in food production, possessing a farm on which he is raising more foodstuff than could be raised by a novice, can do nothing better than devote himself to his usual business. The war call is to him a call to increase his acreage, improve his methods if possible, effect what economies of labor he can, and do his utmost to grow and market the biggest year's output his land has ever produced. The skilled chemist, or electrician, or construction expert, or organizer, may be of far greater use to the nation by remaining on his job or going into the government service in the capacity for which he is fitted by education or practical training, than by volunteering for military or naval service. That he and his valuable services are not only at the disposal of the government, but are actually at work for the nation is the thing desired.

The volunteer system of getting an army always did, and always will, take these useful men from their most useful field of service. They are the sort of men that volunteer—progressive, energetic, virile men. That is the kind of men wanted in the army, too, but not when they have reached a point where their technical equipment qualifies them for greater usefulness behind than in the fighting line.

There remains the great mass of men of military age. Every one of them is personally bound by the fact of his citizenship to military service, if that service is required. Some will be eager to serve. Many would not go into the army as a matter of choice, but are willing to do what is required of them. Then there are the reluctant, the timid, and last and lowest the physical and moral cowards. To all of them there is one message, for all of them there is one law. The administration and war department plan for creating an army big enough to act as a genuine force in the world war provides a method whereby the government comes to these young men in the spirit of justice and chooses by lot who are to be called first. Then, as more are wanted, it comes again.

It is fair, scientific, expeditious. The method insures the maintenance of the productive industries. It insures the mobilizing of special capabilities for special uses. It insures the creation of an army with the least possible loss of time and waste of energy. And it brings home to every citizen a sense of his personal responsibility to serve.

To many, it may appear that there is a defect in the plan in that by the draft process an unwilling man may be taken while a willing one is left. There is room for some 400,000 volunteers in the regular army, the navy, and the national guard. Men going into any of these branches of the service now, may enlist for the war. The volunteer is not barred from service. The door is wide open to him.

But beyond the present moment and its immediate needs lies the great future, with the possibility that we shall have to raise millions of men. For that future we need to organize ourselves into a nation-wide Service Army, in which every young man shall contribute just the thing he can most usefully do or give. The selective process alone can mobilize the nation as it has got to be mobilized.—Manchester Union.

## Montpelier Grip.

Some medical men who have attended homecoming members of the legislature are inclined to add a new disease to their pathology. For practical purposes, they might call it "Montpelier grip."

Montpelier grip is a form of influenza that frequently attacks members and attaches of the legislature during the third month of the session. It begins with a sore throat, spreads into the throat and nasal passages, affects the eyes and ears and often settles on the lungs.

Directly or indirectly, much of the illness of members of the legislature is traceable to this form of grip, and its peculiarly tenacious qualities have resulted in serious illness and death in some cases. Perhaps 10 per cent of the membership has been affected one way or the other.

The habit of life forced on legislators is largely responsible for the ease with which grip bacilli find lodgment and develop serious conditions.

A majority of the members are of active lives at home. They rise and breakfast early, exercise freely, eat a hearty meal at noon, a good supper and seldom are sick. At Montpelier they rise later, eat a hearty breakfast, take little exercise sit in their places from 10 to 12, eat another big meal, then sit again in the afternoon.

Supper is an important meal, followed by the movies, as a rule, and still very little exercise, so that, one day and another, the men eat as much food as they do at home—perhaps more—and soon get their systems into a clogged and sluggish condition that means infection, sooner or later.

With elimination partly suspended and the germs of dust and other impurities constantly in their nostrils, it is not much wonder that they fall sick, as many of them do.

The athletic member who gets up bowling teams does a great deal of good, and if gymnasium classes could be developed at Montpelier during the session it would keep the legislators from being sick and do much to ward off Montpelier grip and other diseases. Incidentally, the European practice of



You can look around—go around—be around—wherever real men are, and you will find our spring overcoats there.

The fad has passed of trying to look husky and athletic by going through chilly spring weather minus an overcoat.

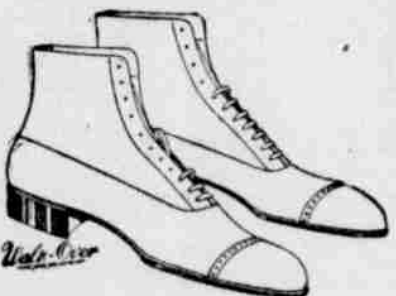
Long raincoats—medium weight, knee length. Shower proof overcoats.

Mackinaws and everything for men's dress.

What your Tailor?

F. H. Rogers &amp; Company

Walk-Over Shoes for Active Wear



Perhaps you are hard on your shoes. Perhaps you are looking for a pair of shoes that will be a happy combination of real style and comfort, and at the same time having wear and quality that is strong and long-lived.

Come in and see exactly this rare combination in Walk-Over Shoes. New styles in neat patterns of such honest workmanship and substantial leathers and fabrics that long and faithful service is assured.

Economically priced, too.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop  
170 North Main St.

serving a light breakfast, a moderate lunch and dinner at night would help things a trifle.

All visitors at Montpelier during a session of the legislature eat too much, many of them drink and smoke too much and nearly all of them stay indoors too much. Hence bad elimination, toxic poisoning, grip and other serious complications.

Montpelier is only partly responsible for Montpelier grip. Many of the members have themselves to blame if they bring it home with them.—Rutland Herald.

Donovan will probably rely for a time upon left handeders to do the dirty work against the Red Sox, as it was the boys who threw the port side last season, and Donovan will be anxious to see if the Boston team will take as kindly to their offerings as last season.

## Playhouse Montpelier, Friday Night, April 27

First appearance here of the distinguished actress

Margaret Anglin

In a brilliant revival of her greatest comedy

success

"GREEN STOCKINGS"

By A. E. W. Mason.

PRICES—3 front rows, \$2; 12 rows, \$1.50; 10 rows, \$1; 7 rows, 75c. Seats on sale Wednesday at 9 a. m., at box office. Phone Montpelier 340. Special car to Barre after the performance.

## FEEDING THE CHILD.

At Beginning of Third Year Diet May Be Increased.

At the beginning of the third year the child's diet may be increased by adding more solid food, especially meats and vegetables. According to the U. S. department of agriculture every healthy child of three should have at least one food a day from each of the following five groups:

1. Milk and dishes made chiefly of milk (most important of this group in children's diet); meat, fish, poultry and eggs.
2. Bread and other cereal foods.
3. Butter and other wholesome fats.
4. Vegetables and fruits.
5. Simple sweets.

The meats should be beef, boiled, broiled, or roasted; lamb chops; the white meat of chicken; or delicate fish. All meat should be free from fat, gristle, or bone and finely minced when given to the child.

Eggs should be very soft boiled, cod-died, or poached, or soft scrambled. Fried eggs should never be given to a child; but the hard boiled or mashed yoke of a very hard boiled egg may sometimes be used.

Meat broths made from mutton, beef or chicken have little nutriment, but if these are thickened with arrowroot or corn starch and especially if milk is added, they become a valuable food. Well cooked vegetables, strained and added to warm milk, are not only good foods but serve to teach the child to like vegetables.

Cereals should be thoroughly cooked and served with milk or thin cream and a very small amount of sugar or none. Bread for a child should be at least two days old. Toast, zwieback or hard crackers may be given once or twice a day.

Baked potatoes moistened with a little butter, thin cream, beef juice or platter gravy may be given.

Asparagus tips, spinach, stewed celery, squash, string beans, carrots, young peas, well cooked and mashed, or put through a coarse sieve, are all good for a child. A small portion of one of these vegetables may be a part of the child's dinner each day.

Fruits should be continually used. At this age sweet oranges, baked apples or stewed prunes are most useful. The juice or mashed pulp of fresh ripe pears or peaches may be given in the third year, but there is much danger in using overripe or green fruit, as well as in giving too much. It is especially necessary to be careful in hot weather when fresh fruit decays rapidly. Bananas should never be given to a young child.

A child under four years of age should never have dried or salted meats, sausage, pork, game, liver, kidney, goose or duck. Fried and raw vegetables, hot fresh breads, cakes and pastries, salads, candy, syrups, tea, coffee, beer, cider and soda water are all unsuitable foods for a child.

## Ways to Help.

These are times when everybody should be thinking of how they can help the government. There is particular need for young men in the navy at this time. Appeals are being sent all over the country for recruits for this branch of the service. There is no doubt but what the navy will be the first to see service. If there are men qualified for naval service now is the time to enlist. Naturally recruiting is going on, and appeals are being made for vigorous men for the army. The time to go is when the country needs you. The public safety committee of the state, headed by Col. Reeves, are taking every means to get recruits in line.

The Red Cross work is another branch of the service not to be forgotten. Let the work being organized in Northfield take immediate shape. This work is being well organized all over the state, as well as the country. The News appeals to the good women of this town to act at once. We know it is being worked out, and is in the hands of competent women. Good.

The farmer is appealed to, as well as those having land that is not productive, to use it for something to eat. This all helps. Let the farmers raise more potatoes, corn and particularly vegetables for next winter's supply.

A good thing to remember is the loved ones at home. See that they have comfort and cheer, as many may not be well off in this world's goods. Don't let anything stand in the way of looking after those who are left. This should be handled by local committees.

See that Northfield looks after this end of the matter. We know you will, but let us emphasize this.

Make preparations for the future in every way. From President Wilson down, the country is asking, not only your help, but your prayers for the brave boys who have given up home and loved ones for this glorious country.—Northfield News.

Walter Blair, former Yankee catcher, is now coaching the ball team at the University of Pittsburgh.

With Harry Harper on the sick list, the Washington Senators have only one experienced southpaw to rely upon now. This is Jamieson, who has returned to the box, after trying out in the outfield for a while back. From the standpoint of left-hand pitching, the Senators are weaker than any other team in the league.

Ray Fisher of the Yankees is laid up with an attack of grip and will be absent from the game for a number of days.

## SICKNESS

Sickness is liable to come to any of us. And the sufferings of disease are multiplied by the pangs of penury. When the dark days come, that SAVINGS ACCOUNT YOU HAVE BUILT UP, by your will-power and self-denial, will shine as the brightest spot in your life.

## THE QUARRY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

BEN A. EASTMAN, President A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-President  
C. M. WILLEY, Treasurer

## DIRECTORS

BEN A. EASTMAN A. P. ABBOTT H. J. M. JONES  
J. M. BOUTWELL H. F. CUTLER B. W. HOOKER  
W. G. REYNOLDS W. H. MILES H. H. JACKSON  
E. L. SCOTT

## Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Montpelier, Vt.

Age, Eighty-Nine Years

Assets - - - \$9,660,000.00

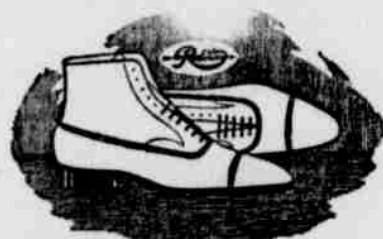
Membership - - - 46,000

Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost—no profit

If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent.

McAllister &amp; Kent

Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange



## Men Who Wish to Avoid the Commonplace in Shoes

will be interested in our spring Ralstons. We can promise you new and individual styles, which have the customary Ralston skilled workmanship and comfortable fitting qualities. Prices as low as is possible to build good Shoes and still make a living profit.

Get acquainted with Ralstons.

## People's Shoe Store

14 State Street, Montpelier

Currier Block, Barre

think right-live well!



"If a man thinks right and works hard he's pretty apt to live well."—says the Old Philosopher.

## Wringwall's Linoleum

Easy to lay, absolutely water proof, beautiful patterns and is guaranteed to outwear and satisfy better than any other printed linoleum. Let us show you.

## A. W. Badger &amp; Company

THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY  
TELEPHONE 447-11

## Safety First—Buy a Light

## New Carriage Lamps

We have just received a large line of the best Oil and Electric Driving Lamps and Lanterns.

The new state law requires ALL VEHICLES to carry a light after May 1st. You can save money by making your selection here.

Special prices to livery stables and dealers in dozen lots.

Call and get our prices.

## N. D. Phelps Company

Telephone 29

136 North Main Street